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THE HEALTH STORY IN

Hawaii

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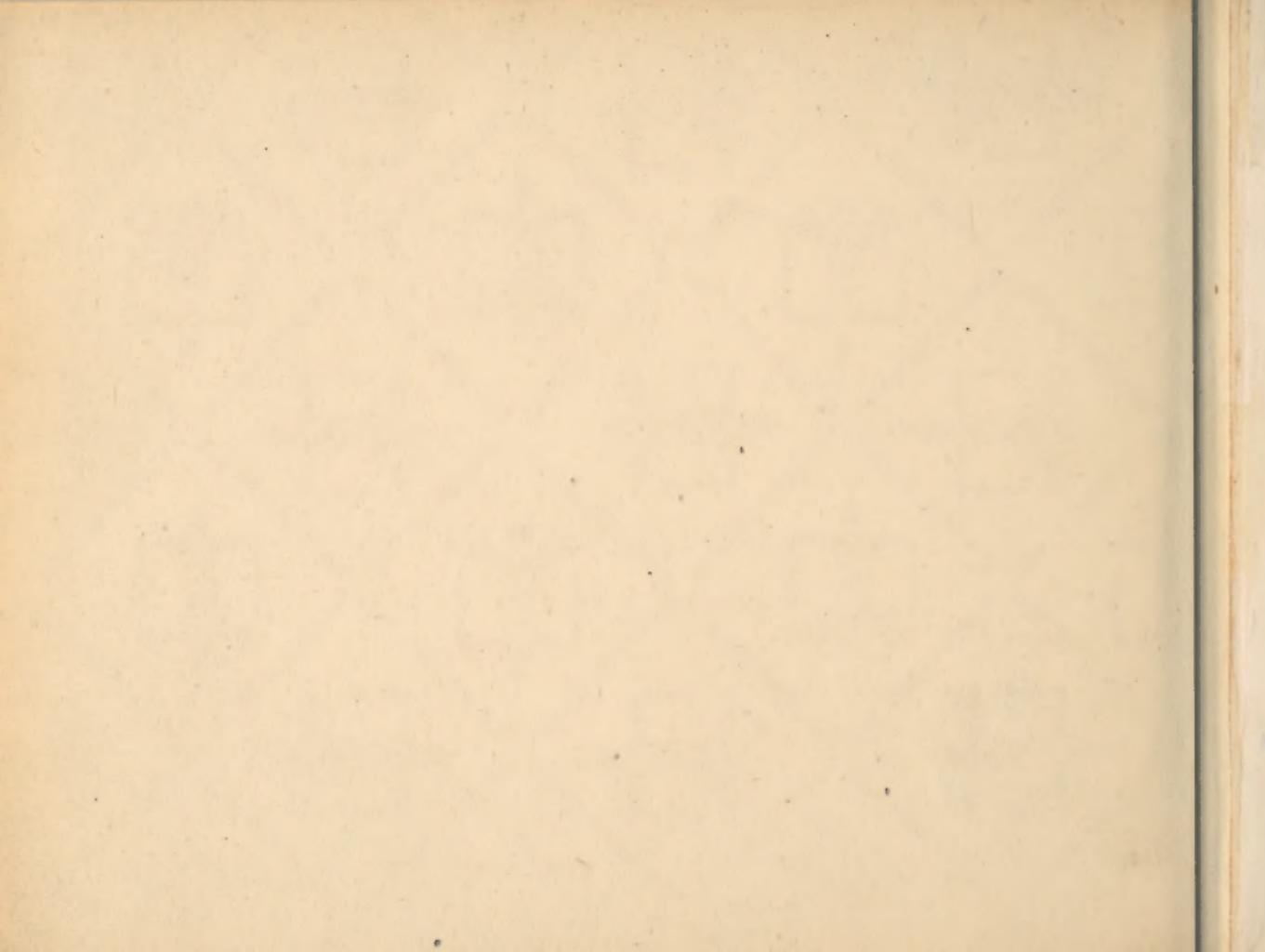
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Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Public
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THE HEALTH STORY IN

Hawaii



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PREFACE

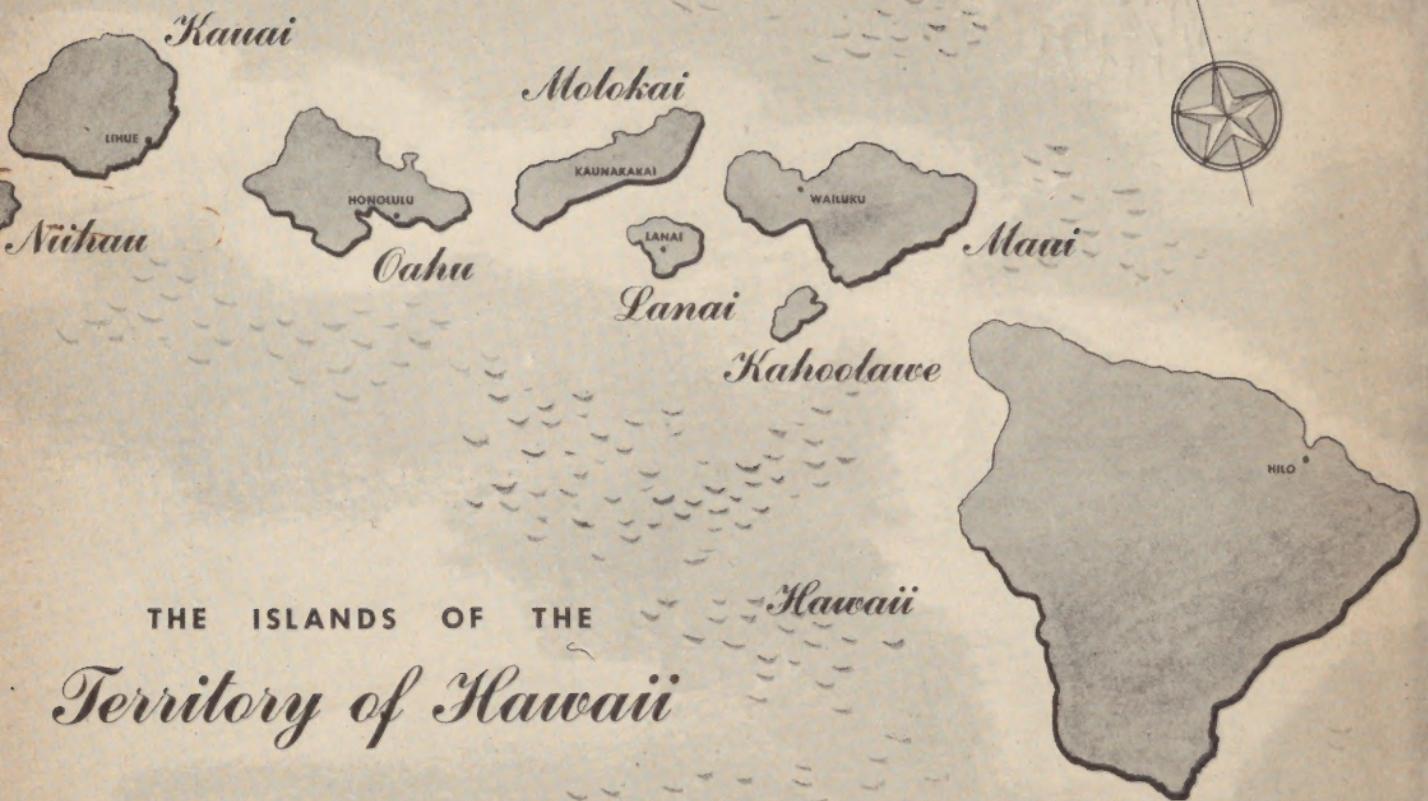
Hawaii can well point with pride to its progress in health work with one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the country, with the lowest venereal disease rate ever achieved for an extremely large group of Army men, and without a case of smallpox locally acquired in over thirty-four years. Honolulu scored "good" on 12 out of 16 possible points on the American Public Health Association 1946 Evaluation of her public health practices. These are some of the highlights of our story told on the following pages. We want to give you an over-all picture of what is going on in Hawaii and what some of the contributing factors are toward making the islands a real "paradise of the Pacific".

Fortunate in being without the diseases common to tropical islands, we must, nevertheless, keep constant watch because of our proximity to these areas. Some of our major public health problems are tuberculosis control and sewage disposal.

With health workers and the community as a whole planning together, we hope to reach an optimum level of health for Hawaii.

F. J. PINKERTON, M.D.
Chairman.

421208

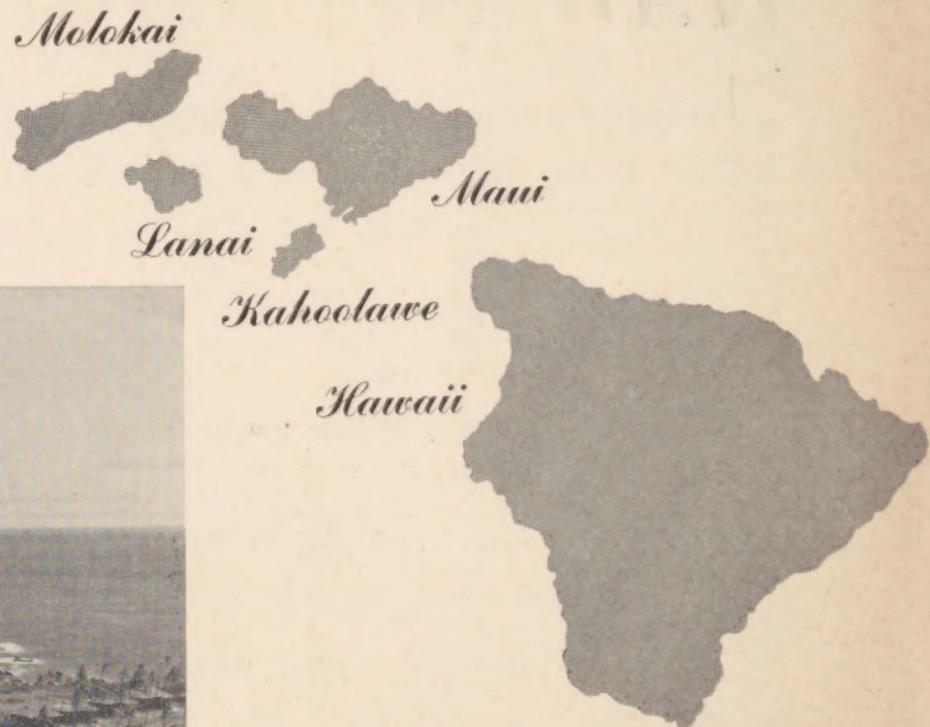


HISTORY of the Hawaiian Islands

Captain James Cook, British navigator, discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. At that time the separate islands were under the control of their own kings, but Kamehameha, one of the two monarchs on the island of Hawaii, was rising to power. In a series of invasions he conquered island after island, and by 1810 had founded the kingdom of Hawaii.

The Republic of Hawaii was established in 1894 and annexed to the United States four years later. The islands became an organized Territory in 1900. With a population of 519,503, Hawaii is now closer to achieving statehood than ever before in its history. If admitted as the 49th state, it will have two senators and two representatives in congress.

THE ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI • MAUI • LANAI • HAWAII



*Village of Laupahoehoe
on Hawaii.*

HAWAII and MAUI Counties

Hawaii, the "Big Island," is almost twice the size of the rest of the islands together. Sugar, cattle raising and coffee growing are the major interests. Two snow-capped mountains, two live volcanoes, forests of giant ferns, and an impressive area belonging to the United States National Park System offer variety for the visitor.

Famous for its Hawaiian hospitality, Maui is called the "Valley Isle." The world's largest dormant volcano, Haleakala, is a major attraction. Important from an industrial standpoint, the commercial activities include stock raising, pineapples and sugar.

Ranching, game fishing and pineapples are the leading enterprises of Molokai, the "Friendly Isle." Lanai, the "Pineapple Island," is concerned entirely with the production of this fruit.



THE ISLANDS OF KAUAI • OAHU
AND NIIHAU



Upper photo: Bishop Street in
the city of Honolulu. Lower
photo: A lovely bay on the
island of Kauai.

OAHU AND KAUAI

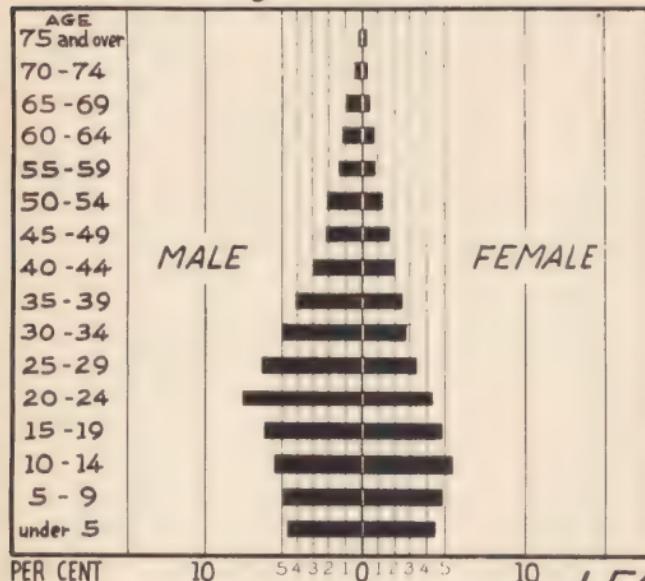
The Island of Oahu is really the City and County of Honolulu and, with the exception of the other islands in the Hawaiian group, technically has within its jurisdiction the isles of Palmyra, nearly a thousand miles to the south, and Pearl and Hermes Reef more than a thousand miles to the northwest. Oahu is the transportation center for the entire Pacific area. Honolulu is the principal port, the capital city of the Territory, and has long been known as the "Crossroads of the Pacific."

Because of its flaming foliage Kauai is known as the "Garden Island" of Hawaii. With the population scattered in small settlements near main ports and plantation towns, sugar and pineapple production provide the chief means of livelihood. Waimea Canyon, the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific," is one of many scenic attractions.

Niihau is the smallest inhabited island in the Hawaiian group.

POPULATION STATISTICS

Territory of Hawaii

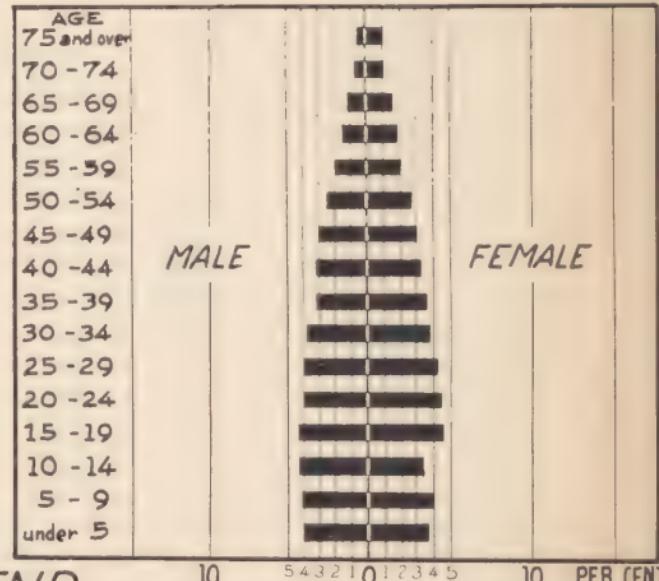


LEGEND

Percent Distribution of Population by Age and Sex for the United States and Hawaii

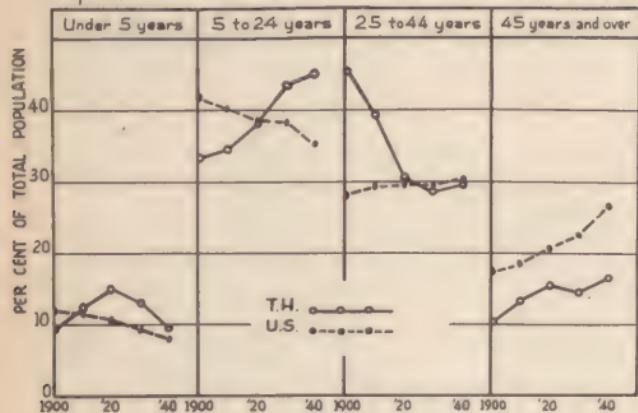
1940

United States



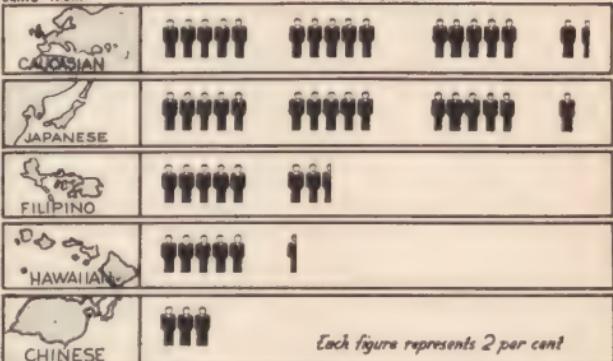
PER CENT

Population Trends - Hawaii and the United States



RACIAL ANCESTRY OF PEOPLE IN HAWAII

Where their ancestors came from

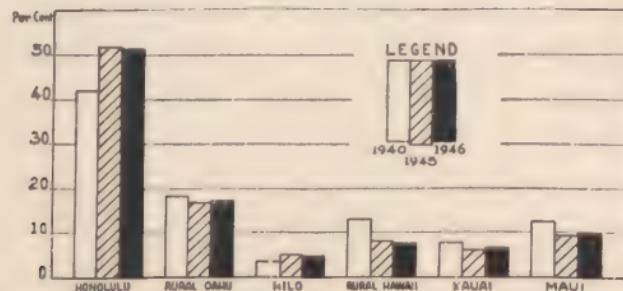


Each figure represents 2 per cent

1946 percentages

* Including part-Hawaiian

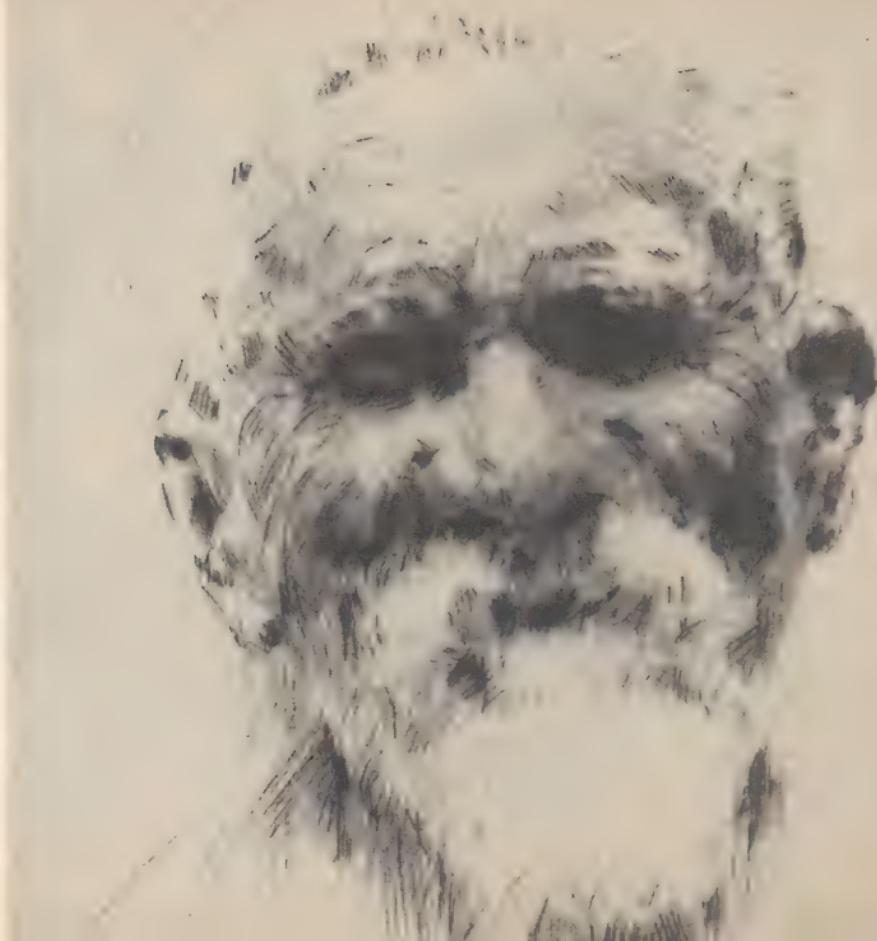
Distribution of People in Hawaii



LEGEND
1940 1945 1946

*Kabuna Lapaau knew
the uses of over 170 dif-
ferent herbs.*

*From an etching
by John Kelly*



Old HAWAII'S Health

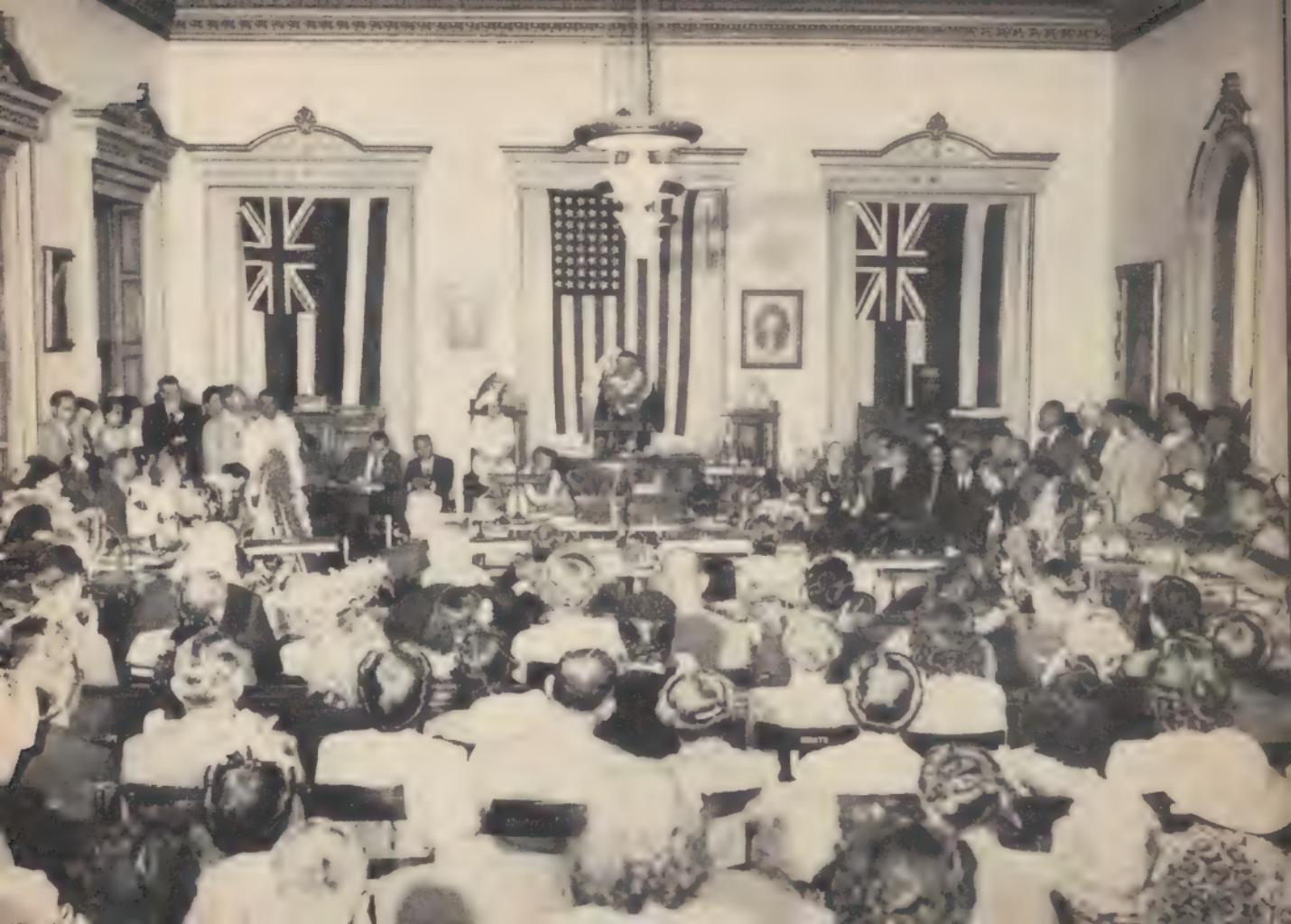
Culture in Hawaii developed through the teachings of kahunas, or experts. When children showed an aptitude and intense interest in special fields, they were selected to be trained as kahunas, and upon maturity held a place of high esteem. The medical profession had kahunas of herb lore, of therapy, and of diagnosis as well as other phases of medical practice. . . . Classification of diseases was based on the patient's response to herbs, diet and elimination. Spirit power was believed to be a causative factor in some diseases. Physical aches and pains were recognized from disease conditions, and physiotherapy was a specialty. . . . Years of training were necessary to learn the healing art, and those who practiced medicine without such definite training were considered pretenders.



*Kawaiaha'o Church,
built of coral rock in
1842, is the oldest stone
church in Honolulu.*

Religion . . .

The early Hawaiians had a highly organized polytheistic religion administered by a priest class in heiaus or temples. The priests ranked next in power to the chiefs whom they aided in keeping the people in subjection through an elaborate system of kapus or prohibitions. The kapu system also served the useful purpose of keeping the people united and was the basis of the legal and moral codes. . . The first group of American missionaries arrived from New England in 1820. Today there are 97 churches in the City and County of Honolulu alone, representing Christian, Jewish and Buddhist religions.



Government . . .

The Territory is governed in the same manner as the rest of the United States except that the President of the United States appoints the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Courts. Hawaii is represented in the United States Congress by an elected Delegate. . . The Governor appoints his Cabinet with the consent of the Senate. Police magistrates are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. A Senate of 15 members is elected by popular vote for four-year terms, and a House of Representatives of 30 members is elected for two-year terms. Honolulu is governed by an elected Mayor and seven elected Supervisors, all of whom are placed in office for two-year terms.

*Flowers and music add color to the opening of the legislature.
Flag of the Territory is placed on either side of the American Flag.*

Government During War

In anticipation of an attack by the Japanese on the Hawaiian Islands, the Territorial Legislature in a special session held in September-October, 1941, passed the Hawaii Defense Act. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and other military installations on Oahu December 7, 1941, the Territory of Hawaii was placed under martial law and the Office of Military Governor established that same day. Certain functions of government were restored to civil authorities March 10, 1943. Martial law in Hawaii was formally abolished by presidential proclamation October 24, 1944.

Public Health Laws . . .

King Kamehameha III appointed a seven-man board of health in 1850 to prepare suggestions for laws and regulations. Following enactment, the board of health was empowered to make regulations not contrary to law, and in 1851 the legislature approved the first health laws for the territory.

Hawaii has the usual public health laws and the Board of Health is empowered to formulate regulations having the effect of law. Certain possibly unique laws are those relating to vaccination which have been in effect many years. Recently further steps have been taken by adding diphtheria and typhoid to the list of diseases preventable by immunization.

Up to date with many states, Hawaii has the pre-marital and pre-natal blood test laws. Compulsory health insurance bills have been repeatedly introduced in the legislature but have not met with success.



Planes are sprayed before arrival to kill mosquitoes and insects.



Passengers arriving from contagious disease areas within the incubation period are the chief concern of medical officers.

Transportation . . .

Four and one-half days by ship . . . 9 hours by plane from the mainland . . . 25 minutes to 1½ hours by plane between the islands . . . increased speed in transportation can mean increased speed in transmission of disease.

United States Public Health Service is responsible for the fumigation of every plane arriving from the mainland and foreign ports. Insect control is carefully watched by the Department of Agriculture.

All ships and aircraft arriving from foreign ports are boarded by a United States Public Health Service medical officer for personal health declaration. Constant flow of incoming and outgoing traffic creates potential disease hazards.

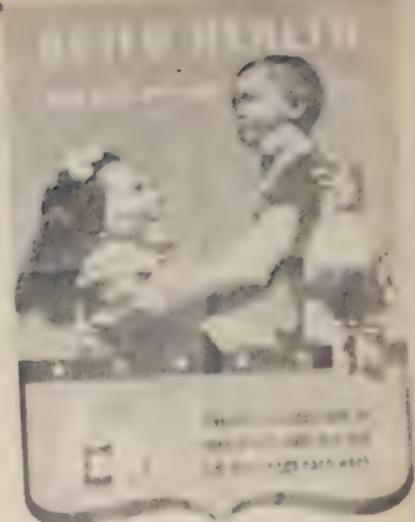


Sugar . . .

First in importance of the island crops is sugar. The beginning of the sugar industry in a serious way is traced to the founding of a plantation in Koloa, Kauai, by Ladd & Company in 1835. Its first crop milled in 1837 was 2.1 tons. Now the Islands supply about 14 per cent of United States sugar consumption and about 3 per cent of the world supply.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association organized in 1895 is world famous in the field of agricultural research. The sugar plantations have a total capitalization of approximately \$175,000,000 with over 28,000 employees on the payroll in 1946.

About 5 per cent of the total land area in the Hawaiian Islands is planted in sugar cane. Plantations own about half of this land; the rest is leased from estates, the Territorial Government and from individuals.



HEALTH on the PLANTATION

One of the most interesting chapters in Hawaii's health story is the work organized on the sugar and pineapple plantations providing hospital, clinic and preventive health services for the plantation worker and his family. The plantation doctors and nurses have done much toward reducing death and disease rates.

Maternal and child health programs have been highly developed. Gradual acceptance of good health practices by peoples of varied racial backgrounds has been brought about through the efforts of the plantation health workers.

*Surveys to determine condition of health
are made on the plantations.*



Pineapples . . .

Although pineapples were exported to the mainland as early as 1850, the development of the Territory's second industry began in 1901 when John B. Dole organized the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd. From 1,893 cases packed in 1903, the industry has grown until today it produces about 90 per cent of the world's supply.

There are eight pineapple companies operating 12 plantations and nine canneries in Hawaii. More than 26,000 persons find employment in growing, harvesting, and canning the crop. These figures exclude the harvesting season from June to September when an estimated 35,000 persons are employed.

*Pineapple harvesting is done by hand
and by machine.*



Industry gives careful attention to the health of its workers.

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY

While industry, with the exception of sugar and pineapple, is on a smaller scale than on the mainland, several plants employ full time nurses and physicians.

Careful study of potential hazards in certain types of work is made by the Department of Health's Industrial Hygiene Bureau. Examination of blueprints for industrial buildings, analysis of production processes, and educational programs for employers and employees have contributed much toward protecting the environment and well-being of the worker.



OTHER *INDUSTRIES*

Next to sugar and pineapples, the other industries of major economic importance include fishing, live stock and poultry raising, lauhala weaving, block-printing, wood carving, flower growing, coffee, honey and nut production, and diversified farming.

The finest cattle in the world are raised on the Parker Ranch located on the island of Hawaii. This ranch of approximately 500,000 acres is the second largest in the world, exceeded only by the King Ranch in Texas.



Companies provide, upon the recommendation of safety engineers, the latest in safety shoes, goggles and other protective devices approved by the National Safety Council.

Safety . . .

Safety receives great stress in industry. Management and labor are both interested in inter-company safety records.

Safety education programs in the schools have contributed much toward reducing the general accident rate. Hawaii's accident death rate jumped from seventh to third place for the fiscal year of 1946 due to the tidal wave disaster which took 142 lives. Ordinarily, the accident death rate is comparable to that of the mainland.



W. R. Farrington High School, Honolulu, gave service during the war as an Army hospital.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Organized education in Hawaii pre-dates that in most mainland communities. Early settlers in the western states sent their children to Hawaii for schooling. Both public and private schools were established in the early part of the nineteenth century by missionaries.

Equalization of educational opportunities has long been a feature of Hawaii's public schools. All are operated as one educational unit administered by the Territorial Department of Public Instruction. There is one standard for all schools rural and urban. There are 184 public schools in the territory with an enrollment of 79,927. There are 2,756 teachers in the public schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL UNITS BY TYPES OF INSTRUCTION

<i>Public Schools</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Public Schools</i>	<i>Number</i>
High Schools	27	Vocational Schools	4
Intermediate Schools	113	Handicapped Children's Schools	8
Elementary Schools	155	Kindergarten	26



HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

Posters, pamphlets, films and materials needed for instruction are available from the Division of Health Education of the Department of Public Instruction. Helping teachers develop a strong health program is a major activity of the division.

School health education workshops have been held for the past two years to help teachers correlate classroom instruction to the needs of the child and of the community. The Teachers College and the Department of Health and Physical Education at the University train health teachers for Hawaii's schools.

Projects to emphasize the value of correct eating habits are carried on in the schools.



Parents are usually present during school physical examination. Teachers and health counsellors study health records.

HEALTH SERVICES AT SCHOOL

Physical examinations and tuberculosis case-finding programs are two important health services in the school. School nurses are employed by the Department of Public Instruction and work under the guidance of the Division of Health Education of the Department of Public Instruction.

A health department nurse is assigned to each school in the territory which does not directly employ a full-time nurse, and school work is considered a part of the generalized nursing program. Health counsellors are appointed by the principal of the school to coordinate the program, and the development of school health councils has been promoted. The Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers actively supports the school health program.

CHARLES R BISHOP HALL



PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Private schools have contributed much to the educational progress in Hawaii. Celebrating its centennial in 1941, Punahou claims distinction as the oldest college preparatory school west of the Rocky Mountains and the second oldest west of the Mississippi River. Approximately 19,000 students attend Hawaii's private schools for academic training.

The parochial school system is well organized with 7,667 students for the twenty schools.

One of the buildings on Punahou Campus—the school served as a headquarters for U. S. Army Engineers during the war.



*University of Hawaii,
Manoa Valley,
Honolulu.*

UNIVERSITY OF *HAWAII*

The only institution of higher learning within two thousand miles, the University of Hawaii plays an important part in the development of international understanding in the Pacific.

In the forty years since its founding, the University has grown to an enrollment of over three thousand with approximately 350 faculty members and staff.

Four undergraduate Colleges, a Graduate and an Extension Division, a School of Pacific and Asiatic Studies, and a School of Social Work comprise the instructional organization. The University of Hawaii grants the public health nursing certificate and provides a five-year course for the training of dental hygienists. Research units are closely associated with industry and community agencies. The campus has been extended to Guam for summer session work.



U. S. Naval Hospital, Aiea Heights, furnishes complete medical care to Navy personnel and their dependents. Opened in 1942, Aiea Hospital has a 750-bed rating, but can accommodate 1200.

Furnishing complete medical service to Army personnel, their dependents, and care for veterans and patients of the United States Public Health Service, the New Tripler General Hospital (1500 bed) will be one of the world's finest.



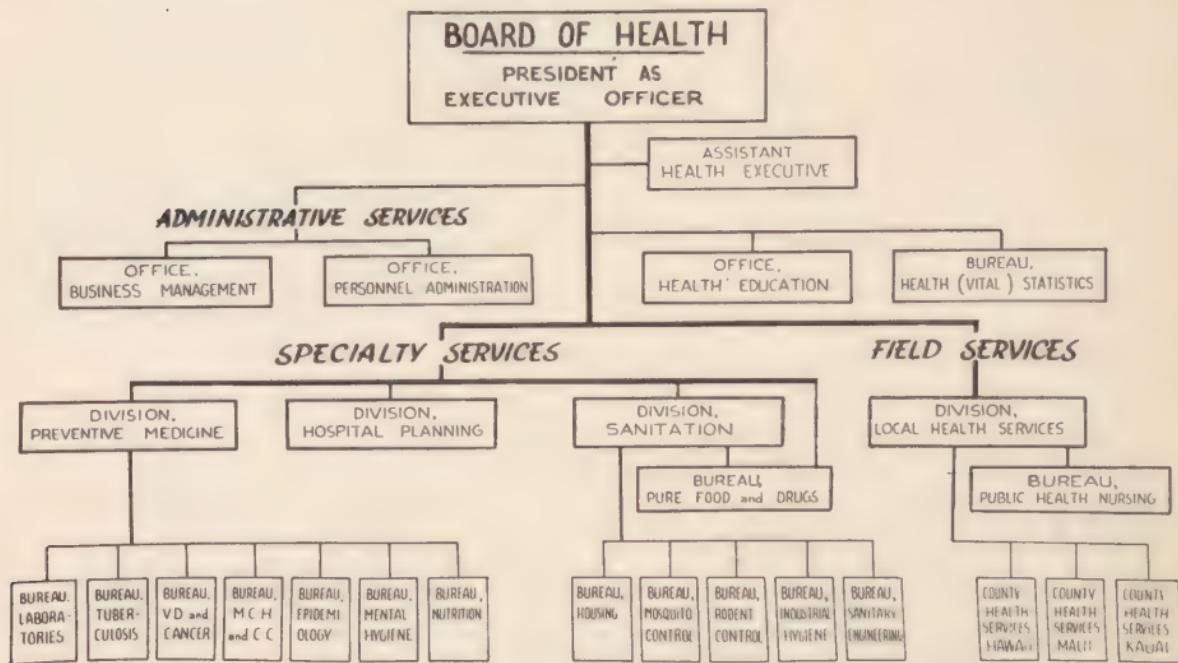
ARMY AND NAVY

Army and Navy Medical Departments have played an important part in Hawaii's health story. During the war this cooperation was quite marked since civilian and military installations were in close proximity, and the health of one group directly affected the health of the other. Because of crowded conditions, all civilian and military personnel were required to be vaccinated for smallpox and typhoid.

Close liaison between the services and the community has resulted in a concerted attack on problems such as control of the venereal diseases, dengue fever and sanitation. A joint Army and Navy Board with Department of Health representation meets regularly to discuss health problems.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TERRITORY OF HAWAII



Organization Chart, Effective June 1, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF *HEALTH*

Established in 1839 by royal proclamation of King Kamehameha III, the Territorial Board of Health is one of the oldest in the country. The first appropriation for health work was made in 1852.

County health departments are headed by full-time health officers in two of the three counties outside of Honolulu. In contrast to many of the states, the local health officer is responsible to the president of the Territorial Board of Health.

Local expenditure for public health is over \$3,000,000 for the coming biennium, which is approximately an annual expenditure of \$3 per capita. In addition to this local expenditure, the customary federal grants-in-aid are utilized.



Kalaupapa . . .

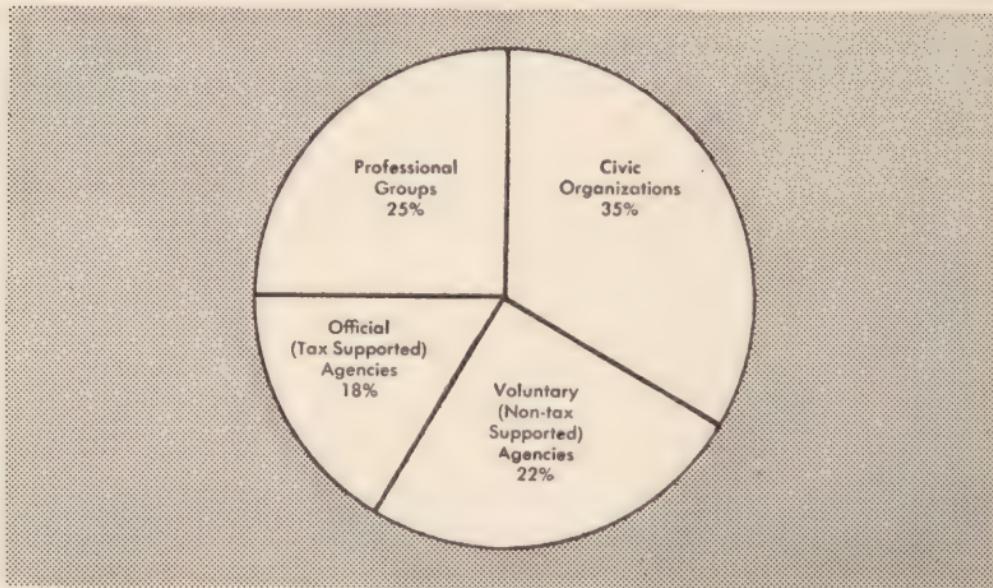
The work of Father Damien de Veuster for the leprous patient at Kalaupapa Settlement brought world-wide attention to Molokai. Established 82 years ago by legislative action, the population of the settlement has dropped from over 2,000 to 330 active cases. Incidence of the disease has very markedly decreased, and with treatment by new drugs, great hope is held for its eventual eradication.

Kalihi Hospital in Honolulu serves as a receiving hospital for new cases of leprosy. The Board of Hospitals and Settlement is the governmental agency responsible for Kalaupapa.



Kalaupapa Settlement, Molokai — Life continues in a normal pattern for the segregated community.

Oahu HEALTH COUNCIL Make-Up Chart



Entire circle represents the Oahu Health Council and the sections represent the source of agency members. Delegates from the 55 agencies meet bi-monthly for a discussion of health programs.

OAHU *HEALTH* COUNCIL

First organized in 1939 for the purpose of better coordinating the work of local public and private health agencies, the Oahu Health Council was reactivated in 1945 with the cooperation of the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. A bi-monthly bulletin is issued to promote general understanding of health programs and health resources.

Most of the national health organizations have local chapters in Hawaii, and program planning is done on the same basis as on the mainland.



PALAMA SETTLEMENT

As a pioneer in the development of many health and welfare programs, Palama has tried to provide services to meet the basic human needs arising in the community. For many years Palama provided outpatient medical service to all persons in Honolulu who were unable to pay for private medical care. Now this service is in the process of being turned over to the hospitals. Recently the Department of Health assumed the responsibility for a number of special clinics. The public health nursing in the territory was initiated by the Settlement and the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Group work, health education, child guidance, community organization and adult education are fields which Palama will continue to develop.



Built as a memorial to Hawaii's outstanding public health nurse, the Mabel Smyth Memorial Building is a meeting place for all community health groups.

Doctors, Dentists, and Nurses

As of April 1, 1947, there were 383 licensed physicians practicing in the territory. All the special branches in medicine and surgery are represented. The Territorial Medical Society in cooperation with the Nursing Association publishes a bi-monthly journal with a circulation of 1,100. As an in-service training program, specialists are brought down every year to conduct courses and lectures.

There are 207 licensed dentists practicing in the territory.

As of July 1, 1946, there were 1,466 nurses registered in the territory. The Queen's Hospital School of Nursing, St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing and Kuakini Hospital School of Nursing have been approved by the Board for the Licensing of Nurses.

Since the registry of practical nurses was started July 1, 1946, over 300 practical nurses have been licensed.



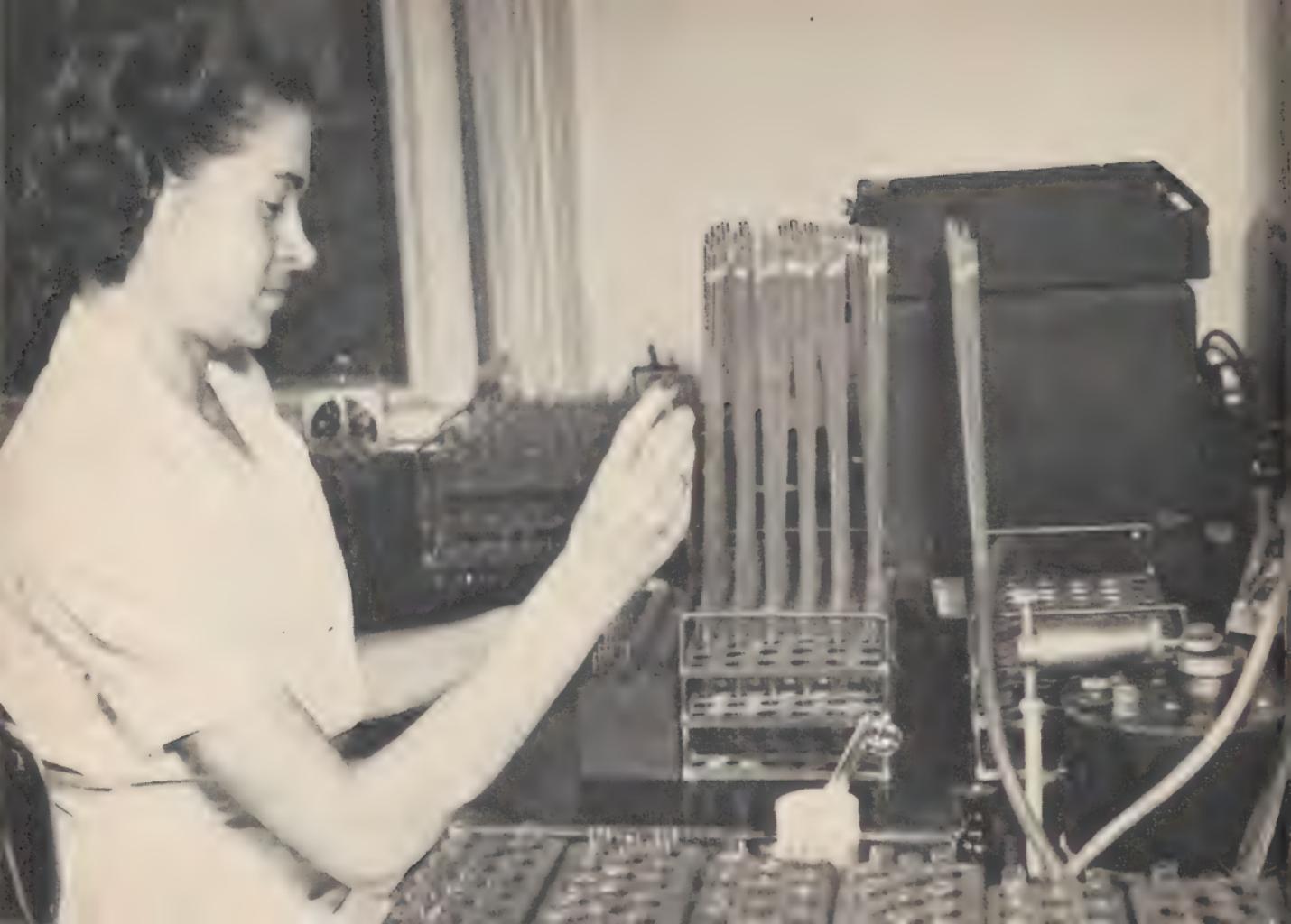
Hospitals . . .

Sixty-one hospitals with a bed complement of 5,722 serve the territory exclusive of Army and Navy hospitals.

In addition to the general hospitals, there are tuberculosis, maternity, orthopedic and children's hospitals; a home for aged indigents and a home for feeble-minded children. The Territorial institution for the mentally ill maintains separate departments for alcoholics and drug addicts. An emergency hospital is maintained by the City of Honolulu, and a convalescent nursing home is being planned for the chronically ill and the convalescent cases.

The Army and Navy operate their own hospitals at Fort Shafter, Schofield Barracks and Aiea Heights.

*The Queen's Hospital, founded in 1859 by Queen Emma,
is the largest civilian hospital.*



Laboratories . . .

Diagnosis of disease is frequently dependent upon results of laboratory findings. The majority of laboratory examinations are made by the Department of Health with over 161,000 bacteriological examinations made by the communicable disease laboratory alone in 1946. Food and drug, as well as sanitation, laboratories perform additional public health services.

In addition to the central unit in Honolulu, the Department of Health maintains laboratories on the other islands. Vaccines and anti-toxin are distributed to physicians without charge.

For the benefit of civilian hospital patients, the Blood Bank of Hawaii carries on a broad peacetime program for charitable, educational and scientific purposes.

Public health nurses give direct health services to all families.



PUBLIC *HEALTH* NURSING

Standards are unusually high as shown by the fact that Hawaii ranks with the top three states having the greatest proportion of nurses who have completed accredited courses in public health nursing.

With the exception of eleven nurses employed by the school system, the Bureau of Public Health Nursing of the Department of Health carries on the program. All phases of public health nursing except bedside care and delivery service are given. There are no visiting nurse associations nor insurance company nursing program in Hawaii.

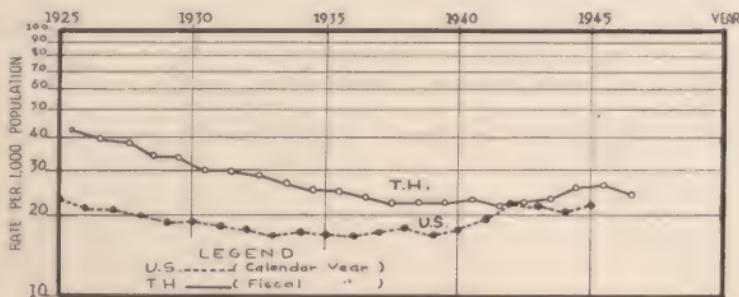
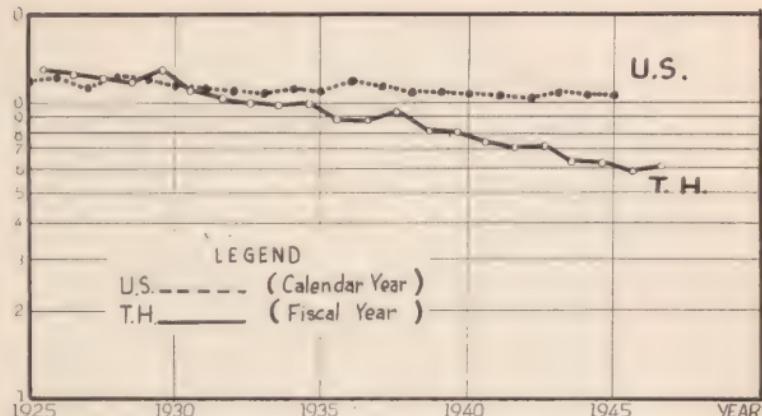
In the City and County of Honolulu the ratio of public health nurses to population is one nurse to 9,000 people for a generalized service. On the outside islands the ratio ranges between one nurse to 4,600 people and one nurse to 5,200 people.



*Helping mother with the
new baby is one part of the
nurse's work.*

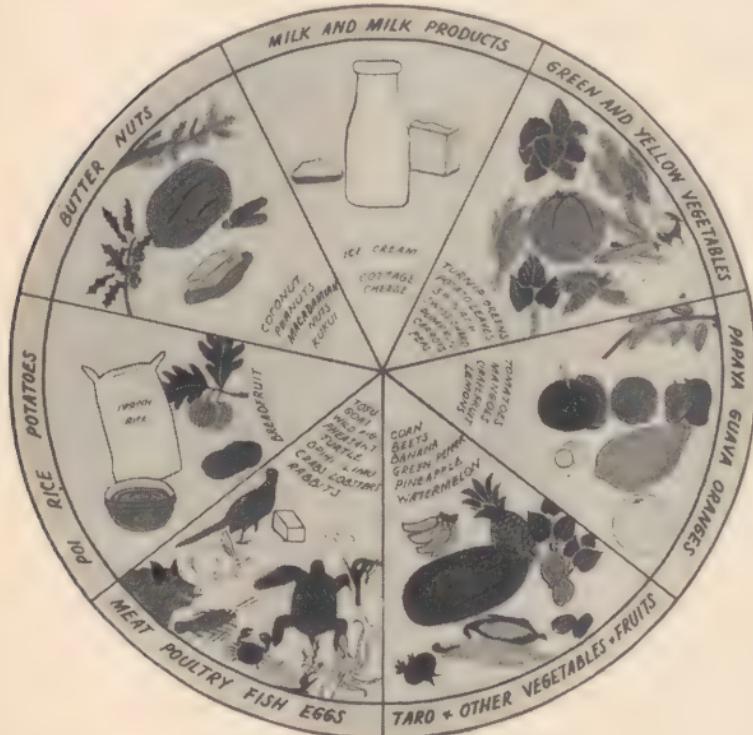
Hawaii's Birth AND Death Rate

A comparison of crude death rates per 1,000 population in Hawaii and in the United States Registration Area. The fact that the median age in Hawaii in 1940 was approximately four years younger than the median age on the mainland accounts in part for the lower death rate in the Territory.



Trend of birth rates in the Territory of Hawaii and the United States Registration Area, 1925 to 1946.

BASIC SEVEN HAWAIIAN FOOD CHART



Developed by the seventh and eighth grades of Anahola School, Kauai, the chart shows how island foods supply a complete nutritious diet.

Nutrition . . .

Through the cooperation of governmental and community agencies, the nutrition program is well developed. Nutritionists are employed in each of the counties and work closely with the Agricultural Extension Service on local projects.

The Territorial Nutrition Committee, representing all groups interested in this phase of health work, has produced films and visual material to promote good nutritional habits.

School lunch programs have received a great deal of attention and it is predicted that within the next ten years each public school in the territory, regardless of size or remoteness, will have a cafeteria program serving close to 100 per cent of the students.



Recreational programs teach children to get along with each other.

BEFORE SCHOOL AGE

A popular feature of the health story for children too young for school is the Well-Child health conference. Held at 133 different locations throughout the territory at regular intervals, physicians devote time from private practice to participate in this program sponsored by the Department of Health.

The kindergarten and day care center program was initiated 50 years ago with the founding of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association. All former day care centers operated by the federal government were taken over by the Association in April of 1946 when federal funds for this project were exhausted.

*Through reading by
Braille, blind children
complete their education.*



HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Hawaii's schools provide special attention for those who are handicapped physically or mentally. Children who are suffering from polio, spastic paralysis and other crippling diseases attend special classes at Kawanakanako School. The Territorial School for the Deaf and the Blind provides the educational services for children with visual, hearing and speech defects.

Physiotherapy and occupational therapy services are available from the Department of Health, and a complete registry is maintained of all the crippled children in the territory.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Public Instruction carries on a broad program for the handicapped.

The Bureau of Sight Conservation is a separate governmental agency which has a complete registry of the blind in the territory, and which sponsors sight-saving work in the schools.



*Proper tooth-brush-
ing is taught in
school as a part of
good dental care.*

DENTAL *HEALTH* EDUCATION

Work of the Dental Hygiene Division of the Department of Public Instruction over more than a quarter of a century was spotlighted during the war when only 9 per cent of the rejections of men by the Selective Service in Hawaii were due to poor teeth compared with 20 per cent on the mainland.

The dental hygienist is a special teacher in the public and private elementary schools. The 25 field workers clean the teeth of all children in grades one to four, and examine the teeth of all children in grades five to eight each year. They also give tooth brush drills, show the relationship of mouth conditions to general health, sponsor classroom activities in dental health, and urge periodic visits to the dentist.

*Teaching children
the why and how of
dental care is part
of the Strong-Carter
Dental Clinic
program.*



DENTAL *HEALTH* SERVICES

An outstanding feature of the dental program has been the service given by the Strong-Carter dental clinic at Palama Settlement. Founded 25 years ago by the late Mrs. George R. Carter as a memorial to her father and mother, it has provided dental services for approximately 45,000 children at a cost of almost one million dollars. The clinic provides continuous dental attention to the children in the first six grades in the public schools who cannot afford to go to their private dentist.

X-RAY UNIT

BY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
WITH CHRISTMAS SEALS

CROSS
WALK
AHEAD



TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL...

Tuberculosis is a major health problem. Chest x-ray surveys are widely used in the islands as a case-finding technique. On the outside islands the x-ray survey has been combined with a blood-testing program for certain groups.

The Honolulu chest x-ray survey made in 1947 is believed to be one of the most extensive ever undertaken for a city of 237,000 population.

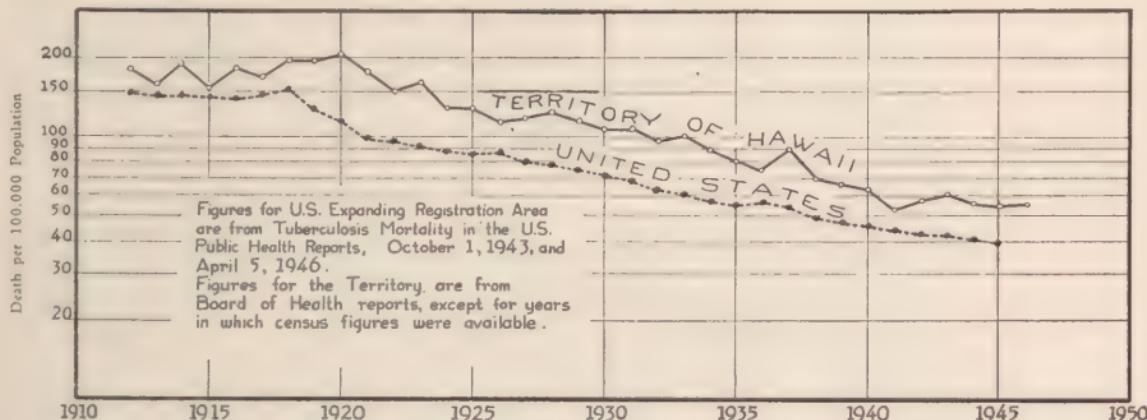


Figure 2.—Tuberculosis mortality trends in the Territory of Hawaii and the United States Registration Area, 1911 to 1946.

Approximately 96,000 people were chest x-rayed in Honolulu's downtown, residential, and industrial survey from January 20 to June 7, 1947.

Classroom instructional program in venereal disease control has been developed by the Departments of Health and Public Instruction.

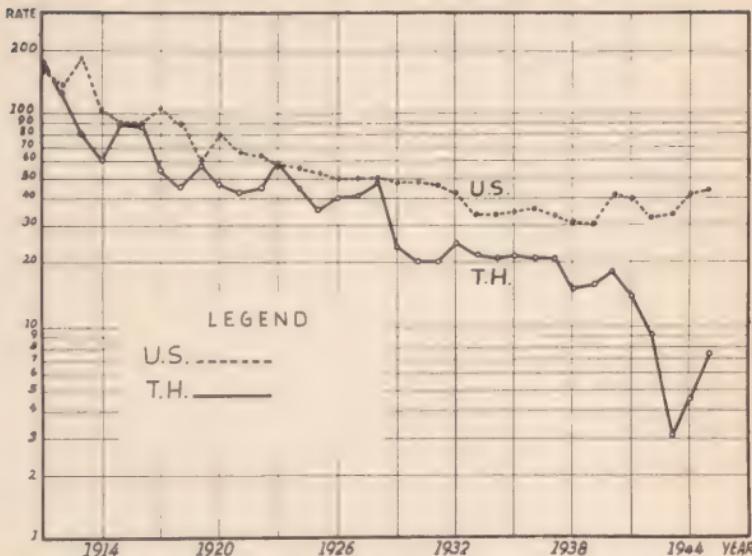


Venereal Disease CONTROL

Development of a secondary school educational program and a case-holding service for private physicians are outstanding features of Hawaii's approach to the venereal disease problem. Blood-testing programs for specified groups have been carried on since 1943.

Aware of its problems since the early visits of traders, Hawaii passed legislation in 1860 to "mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution." Experience of regulation versus repression of prostitution showed a definite reduction of the venereal diseases when Honolulu closed its houses.

U. S. ARMY V. D. INFECTION RATE*



*Per 1,000 men—Board of Health figures.

Hawaii's venereal disease rate for the Army was the lowest ever achieved in the United States for such a large group of men stationed in one locality. The rate for locally acquired cases is still on the decline.

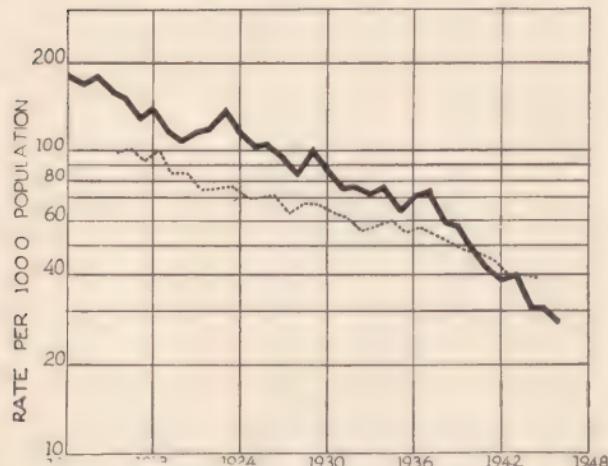
MORTALITY TRENDS

Lower and Upper Age Brackets

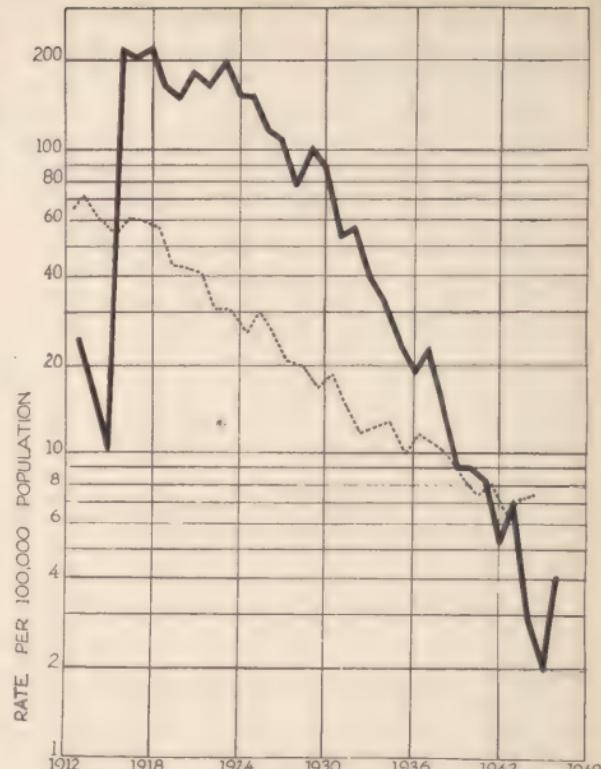
BOARD OF HEALTH STATISTICS

Hawaii

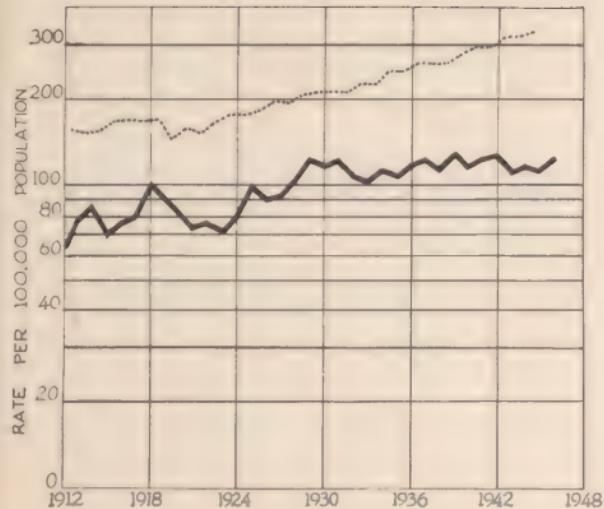
United States



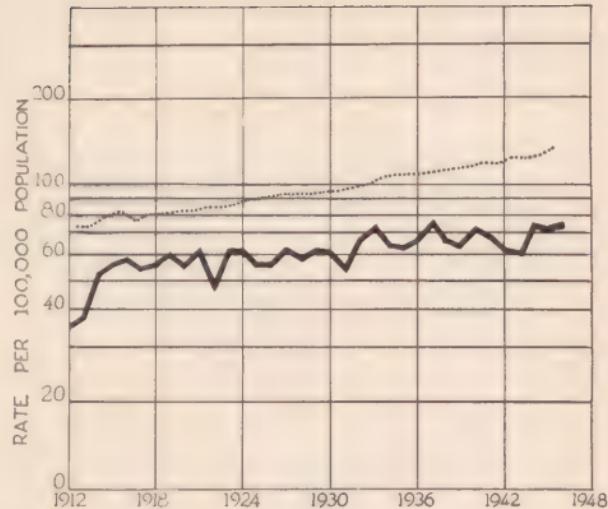
INFANT MORTALITY



DIARRHEA and ENTERITIS
UNDER 2



HEART DISEASES



CANCER and other Malignant TUMORS

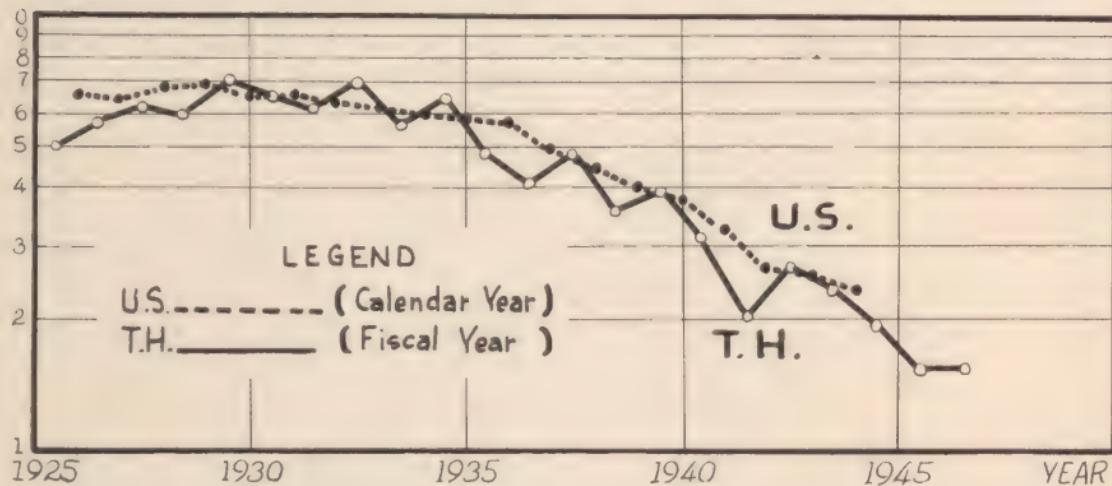
DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC
DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII
(U. S. Public Health Reports)

DISEASE	United States		Hawaii	
	Average Rate 1941-45	Rank Order	Average Rate 1942-46	Rank Order
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	42.32	1	56.61	1
Syphilis	11.92	2	11.51	2
Influenza	11.52	3	3.48	4
Whooping Cough	2.00	4	1.35	6
Dysentery	1.45	5	0.45	12
Cerebral-spinal meningitis	1.38	6	0.78	7
Measles	1.07	7	0.74	8
Diphtheria	0.98	8	0.16	18
Septicemia and purulent infection (non-puerperal)	0.94*	9	0.74	9
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis.....	0.76	10	0.12	19
Acute infectious encephalitis	0.61*	11	0.20	17
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.54	12	0.65	10

* Average for 4 years, 1941-44.

NOTE: The third highest cause of death from infectious and parasitic diseases in Hawaii in the years 1942-46 was leprosy, with a rate of 6.88; the fifth cause of death from infectious causes was tetanus with a 1.56 rate. Plague ranked eleventh in the list with a rate of .53 per 100,000 population.

TREND OF *MATERNAL* MORTALITY RATE



Trend of maternal mortality rates in the Territory of Hawaii and the United States Registration Area. Hawaii's all-time low record of 1.5 maternal deaths per 1,000 live births is lower than that of all but thirteen states in the Union. Board of Health statistics.



HAWAIIAN FISHERMAN

by Danny Morse

AFTER *MIDDLE AGE*

Various racial groups have made provision for care by maintaining supervised homes for their aged.

As population trends continue to show an increase in the older age groups, more attention will be given to the problems presented. The Department of Health has plans for the establishment of a division for the study of health needs of the aged.

The problem is not as great in Hawaii as on the mainland because of the younger population in the islands.



MENTAL HEALTH

Hawaii has been concerned about its mental health problems for many years. Following an extensive survey of mental hygiene needs by Dr. Franklin Ebaugh in 1937, a mental hygiene clinic was organized. The Bureau of Mental Hygiene in the Department of Health was established in 1939 with offices at The Queen's Hospital and traveling clinics on each of the outer islands. Psychiatric social workers are employed on all the outside islands.

Through the work of the Mental Hygiene Bureau, the educational program of the Territorial Mental Hygiene Society, the interest of the Department of Institutions, the Territorial Medical Society and the community as a whole, progress is being made in this phase of health work.

Occupational therapy plays a big role in the rehabilitation of patients.



Sanitation . . .

Sanitary Sewer System. Honolulu is not well sewered. About 60 per cent of the area is served by 264 miles of sanitary sewers of a system that will be expanded. The remainder of the City depends upon cesspools which are inspected for overflow and pumped out, when necessary, by the Division of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Department of Public Works.

Water. The water supply of the City of Honolulu is publicly-owned and is operated by the Board of Water Supply from revenues derived from the sale of water and service. The water is obtained from artesian structures underlying the City and the adjacent area in Halawa Valley, with an additional amount of approximately four per cent of the total coming from mountain springs and tunnels in the upland areas of the City. The quality of the water supply is classed as excellent for practically all purposes.



MILK AND FOOD HANDLING

Education is the keynote of milk and food-handling work in the territory. Approximately 90 per cent of the food-handlers in eating and drinking establishments have attended food-handler schools since the program started a year and one-half ago. Restaurants, markets, and all types of food-manufacturing places are covered by Department of Health routine inspections.

Large producing farms instead of many small dairies is a distinguishing feature of Hawaii's dairy industry. Approximately 88 per cent of the milk sold in the territory is pasteurized. Grading of milk according to United States Public Health Service standards began in 1946. Schools for milk handlers have been conducted on all the islands.

"Lulubelle", with a powdered milk-barrel body, serves as a model for teaching milk handlers proper technique.



FOOD AND DRUG PROTECTION

Constant watch over food and drugs has been the responsibility of the Pure Food and Drug Bureau of the Department of Health since 1898. Manufacture and sale of adulterated products is prevented by inspection and laboratory work.

Enactment of the Hawaii Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in 1941 patterned after federal legislation, made possible more effective control over these commodities. Confiscation of prohibited drug shipments is one method of protecting Hawaii's health. Another routine but important activity is the condemnation of foodstuffs unsafe for human consumption.



Mosquito AND Rodent CONTROL

Control of mosquitoes and rodents in a sub-tropical climate depends upon the cooperation of every citizen. Hawaii has tried to meet its problem through the development of projects sponsored by the Department of Health and supported by governmental and community agencies. Ratproofing and trapping are two measures employed for the elimination of rats important in the control of plague and typhus fever. Lack of natural enemies and an abundance of good harborage are important factors in Hawaii's rat problem.

The *Anopheles* mosquito, carrier of malaria, does not live in the territory, so measures are directed against the *Aedes* and *Culex* species for control of dengue fever and other mosquito-carried diseases. Extensive educational programs through the schools and community groups have continued for many years.

Spraying of ponds and water containers with oil eliminates mosquito-breeding places.



What Hawaii is trying to correct.



How Hawaii has partially succeeded.

HOUSING . . .

Public health aspects of sanitation and the factors concerned with housing are so interrelated that one cannot be dissociated from the other. Government financed housing projects have been constructed as part of the general redevelopment housing plan.

Adequate amounts of land acceptable as homesites placed on the public market for sale is one recommended way of meeting the housing problem. Modernization of codes and regulations with sufficient personnel in the various official agencies to strengthen the controls is another way. Hawaii continues to plan better ways to house her people.

*Aloha Tower at
the waterfront*



MEDICAL ECONOMICS

For over 70 years government physicians have been employed by the Board of Health for the purpose of providing medical care and health services in areas which could not be otherwise adequately covered by private physicians.

The Department of Public Welfare administers a program for medical care, dental care and hospitalization of medical indigents.

Honolulu's non-profit prepaid Medical and Hospital Care Plan, the Hawaii Medical Service Association organized in 1936, is one of the oldest and most comprehensive of low-cost plans. Free choice of physician within medical society membership and free choice of hospital is part of the program. Dues are computed on a person's salary or on an ability to pay basis. Doctors are paid on a fee-for-service basis.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HONOLULU

Quarantine of the port of Honolulu in 1900 because of bubonic plague emphasized the necessity of protecting the City against further importation of rat-borne epidemics. Recognizing their responsibility in community health problems, the shipping companies and importers voluntarily agreed to assess themselves a small charge on all freight tonnage entering the port of Honolulu. This Shipper's Wharf Fund was transferred to the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in 1914, and since that time, the Chamber has played an active role in the plans for community health.

Community surveys in nearly all health fields, support of the public health nursing program, mosquito control, and school health education are just a part of the total community programs for which the Public Health Committee has made expenditures.

Recently postwar health studies have been prepared in specialized fields and support given to various community projects. A professionally trained public health staff guides the committee in long-time planning for present and future health needs. The committee spends over \$75,000 annually for public health.

Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu—Public Health Committee and staff. Members are appointed on a yearly basis with the chairman appointed by the Board of Directors of the Chamber.



GROUP WORK

Much of the planning and the development of programs shown on the preceding pages was accomplished through the use of committees. Sharing of ideas and experiences is an integral part of community work in Hawaii.

The publication of this book is an example of the exchange of information necessary for effective community relations. Following the preparation of an original outline of space allocation for each phase of health work, questionnaires were sent to all health agency representatives and workers. From the suggestions received, the outline was revised and the present content follows as nearly as possible the expression of the community.

Exhibit Committee of the Oahu Health Council. Responsible for this book and exhibit, the committee represents the Department of Health, Territorial Medical Society, Hawaii Visitor's Bureau, Holst and Cummings Advertising Agency, Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Oahu Health Council.

HEALTH

TO GET HEALTH INFORMATION



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book distributing centers.

The BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM which
houses the most important collection of
Hawaiian and Polynesian relics found in
the world.





Sports

Almost every conceivable sport known is offered the year round in Hawaii, from swimming, surfing and canoeing at the beaches to skiing, hiking and hunting in the mountains. Yachting, golf, tennis, mountain climbing, horse-back riding, motoring, polo, baseball, basketball, track, ~~b o x i n g~~, wrestling, bowling, roller skating, billiards, and fishing are all popular sports throughout the islands. Barefoot football is a popular sport played only in Hawaii. Gymnasiums and public dance halls are available as well as dancing at the leading hotels and night clubs. Hawaii has developed its own dance, the Hula, and there are a number of competent instructors in this graceful folk dance.





Some Facts . . .

Honolulu ranges in altitude from sea level to 2,019 feet at Mt. Tantalus. The central business district, Waikiki and a large portion of the residential district lie on a coastal plain at the foot of Koolau Range which shields the city from the windward side of Oahu.

The climate of Hawaii is mild, equable and free from extremes. Because of the position of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, influenced by ocean currents and within sweep of trade winds, the climate is cooler than the latitude would indicate and is sub-tropical rather than tropical. The average temperature is 74.9, with an average range of 9.5°.

Acknowledgments

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Notes













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